



Numismatists of Wisconsin

N.O.W. News

Vol. 51 No. 2

Summer 2013

Never Forget



Cheers for the sailors that fought on the wave for it;
Cheers for the soldiers that always were brave for it;
Tears for the men and women that went down to their grave for it;

Here Comes Our Flag!

Numismatists of Wisconsin

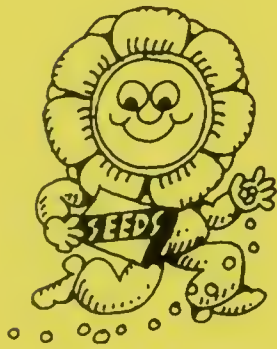
is incorporated in the state of Wisconsin as a non-stock nonprofit tax exempt corporation.

Contributions are tax deductible

The objective of Numismatists of Wisconsin is to encourage and promote interest in numismatics, to cultivate friendly relations between Wisconsin coin collectors and Wisconsin coin clubs, and to encourage and assist new numismatic hobbyists. All resources of the organization shall be used to further these objectives. Dues are \$10 per year and entitles participants to NOW News, this quarterly publication. Among the services offered are coin authentication, a Speaker's Bureau, show calendar coordination and guidelines to assist coin clubs hosting the annual NOW convention.

Numismatists of Wisconsin holds Life Memberships in the American Numismatic Association and Central States Numismatic Society.

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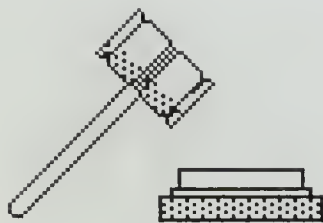
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NOW News Deadlines

February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1

website www.numismatistsofwisconsin.org



NOW News

Thank You Sheboygan Coin Club

for hosting this year's NOW show which was held Saturday, May 11th at the Municipal Hall in Sheboygan Falls.

Bourse Chairman, Ed Rautmann and club members organized the well-attended show.

Sorry, photos are not available at this time.

* * *

Sorry,

The winners of the 2012 Writers Awards were not available at the time of printing and will be announced later.

*With
Sympathy*

**Bernard
May**

Bernie May passed away on March 12th. He joined NOW on June 21, 2010 and was the newest member of our NOW Board of Governors.

* * *



It's always nice to receive comments or suggestions from our members. Here's a letter we received from Frederic Giere, a NOW member from Cedarburg, Wisconsin:

"Dear Editor:

Imagine my pleasant surprise to open the Spring issue of NOW News to reread an article "The Totem On the Dollar" written by my father, Arthur F. Giere (1885-1980).

The summers invariably included a motor trip from Galesville to Fort William-Port Arthur where he and mother would sort through bank rolls of circulation coins for their collections.

Thank you for republishing his article.

Cordially,

Frederic Giere



ANA News

Got Good Student Grades? Start collecting coins by submitting your A's.

Students with outstanding report cards can earn free world coins. If they receive three or more A's in school, the ANA will send them a collectible coin, along with a bookmark and an offer for a free 6-month membership in the ANA. Says ANA Numismatic Educator and Program Coordinator, Rod Gillis, "We've had a great response to "Coins for A's." Every grading period, students can submit their report cards to receive a different numismatic specimen. For more information, e-mail gillis@money.org or phone 719-482-9845.

* * *

Don't Get Tricked into Booking Convention Accommodations

Over the past two years, the ANA Convention Department has received numerous complaints about third-party companies that contact ANA dealers and members with offers to book hotel rooms for them in National Money Show and World's Fair of Money host cities. These companies have no affiliation with the ANA and reserving accommodations through them is risky to you and detrimental to the Association in a number of ways.

According to an article in MeetingsNet, a trade publication for the event-planning industry, these third-party companies have become a menace to organizations across the country. At worst, the article reports, travelers who book through these

companies show up for an event to find they have no hotel room and that the fly-by-night business has flown the coop with the travelers' credit card number. At best, the company books you in a room at the conference hotel outside the official room block and rarely with a dime saved. Or you could find yourself at another hotel that is miles away from the event.

ANA found that most of these businesses have low customer-satisfaction scores and a high number of complaints filed with the Better Business Bureau.

If someone calls or e-mails you with offers, you are essentially being asked to give your credit card number to a total stranger. You should call the hotel directly or book your accommodations using the links provided by the ANA.

When ANA reserves a block of rooms, they are contractually obligated to fill them and if those rooms are not reserved, ANA picks up the tab for those unused rooms.

* * *

ANA Summer Seminar (June 22-28 & June 29-July 5)

"Legends in Numismatics" is a new course to be taught at the ANA Summer Seminar. If the name isn't enough to get you interested, perhaps the fact that the course will be taught by individuals who are prominent in their own right will.

The focus of this class will be numismatic writing, publishing and research. Download the course catalog at www.money.org/summerseminar for more information.

Tours are available to Cripple Creek Casino Shuttle, Mollie Kathleen Gold Mine Tour, Pikes Peak Cog Railway, Cave of the Winds Lantern Tour, and on July 2nd, Colorado Rockies vs Los Angeles Dodgers baseball

* * *



Coin Club News

Madison Coin Club

Following a successful coin show at the Sheraton Hotel on April 7th, members celebrated the end of the show with dinner at the China One Buffet in Madison on April 8th.

The May meeting included a presentation by Dreux Watermolen on Some Tokens and Medals from Wisconsin with Errors from his collection. A trip is being planned for members to attend the ANA show in Chicago next August.

* * *

South Shore Coin Club

John and Nancy Wilson, ANA national volunteers, want to thank the South Shore Coin Club for the ANA Table at their 49th annual show, which was held on April 11-13, 2013, at the Clarion Hotel & Conference Central located across from the airport. The show had 63 dealer tables and an attendance of 1,200 over the three days. On Thursday and Saturday the show was very busy and just about every dealer table had customers. The show also had some very nice competitive exhibits.

Thanks to show chairman, Joe Bartoszewicz and Walter Weiss, along with all the members of the SSCC for the free American Numismatic Association table we were able to sign up or renew 21 members for the Association. All the "volunteer" members of the club worked very hard during the convention and deserve a huge thank you.

In conjunction with this show the Milwaukee Numismatic Society held their 33rd annual Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge clinic, with 55 scouts registered. We also want to thank Alan Zimmer from Gurnee, IL for the \$25 donation which paid for the shipment of the ANA coin show kits. Thanks also to dealer Coleman Foster for the \$250 donation to become a patron for the 2013 ANA show in Chicago, IL. On behalf of ANA, we look forward to attending next year's 50th annual show at this same location on April 3-5, 2014.

* * *

Racine Numismatic Society

Attendance was good for our 74th annual show held earlier this spring at the Roma Lodge in Racine. There was a steady stream of collectors and dealers were happy.

Plans are already being made for next year's show which will honor Dick Yeoman. The city will declare February 23, 2014 Dick Yeoman Day. This will coincide with the club's 2014 show date.

Yeoman and the Racine Numismatic Society provided a knowledge base to the coin collecting public. The red book and the blue book were the beginning of a serious look at coin values. Another promotion will be a special elongated penny with an over stamped Red Book with RNS 75th anniversary embossed on the cover. Dick Yeoman, Racine's most famous numismatist is a fitting title to honor his contributions to coin collecting.

* * *

Waukesha Coin Club

[2013 Show Press Release by Randy Raikes]

There's nothing like a cold rainy day to bring folks out to a coin show. Tom Snyder mentioned their new larger venue in New Berlin was quite successful on March 10th, with many dealers already signing up for next year's show. One dealer asked "when is your club's October show -- I don't want to wait a whole year".



The bourse tables were busy throughout the show



The Registration table at the Waukesha Show



Randy Raikes, President of the Waukesha Coin Club submitted these photos of their successful 44th Annual Coin Show.

33rd MNS Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge Clinic

[by Leon Saryan]

Fifty-four boy scouts earned their coin collecting merit badge during the clinic held on April 13th in Milwaukee. During the 4-hour Saturday morning program, boys aged 12 to 16 were given a comprehensive overview of numismatics. Topics covered included coin and paper money manufacture, coin basics and terminology, gathering and storing a coin collection, coin identification, mints and mint marks, designer's initials, the state quarter program, coin grading paper currency basics and an introduction to the federal banking system.

The clinic, sponsored and organized by the Milwaukee Numismatic Society since 1980, was held at the Clarion Hotel Conference Center. At the conclusion of the program, all scouts attended the coin show bourse and had a chance to view coins and currency offered for sale by the dealers.

The success of the clinic is the result of a great team effort by MNS members.



Book Nook

From Mine to Mint

A new book by Roger Burdette has been published by Seneca Mill Press LLC.

This 560-page work examines the technology, equipment and operations of the U.S. Mint from the opening of the second Philadelphia Mint in 1833 to the institution of operational reforms in 1937.

The first uses of steam powered presses are explained and the evolution from steam and coal to electricity and natural gas is described along with the impact on coinage.

Illustrating the book are descriptions, photos and floor plans of U.S. Mints and assay offices and descriptions of their operations.

The first 3 chapters present an orientation to the basics of refining gold and silver and the coinage process. Responsibilities of Mint Bureau officers are described from official sources and from internal documents that address practical duties in addition to statutory duties. The 3rd chapter describes mint and assay office buildings including floor plans and room uses.

The next chapters describe minting operations in greater detail including variations in use at different mints and at different dates.

Once branch mints were opened in the late 1830s, uniformity began to decline. It was not until nearly 70 years later, with opening of new mints in Philadelphia and Denver, that equipment and business processes began to reconverge.

Included in the book is an extensive bibliography. The book is accompanied by a free CD containing the complete searchable text and also a version suitable for eReaders and other portable text devices.

Historically minded collectors will find that the CD also includes copies of U.S. Mint laws and annotated summaries up to the 20th century. The CD is not sold separately. Price of the 6x9" black & white book with CD is \$39.95 and is available from Wizard Coin Supply.

* * *

Seeing America Through Old Paper Money

[Author Richard Doty]

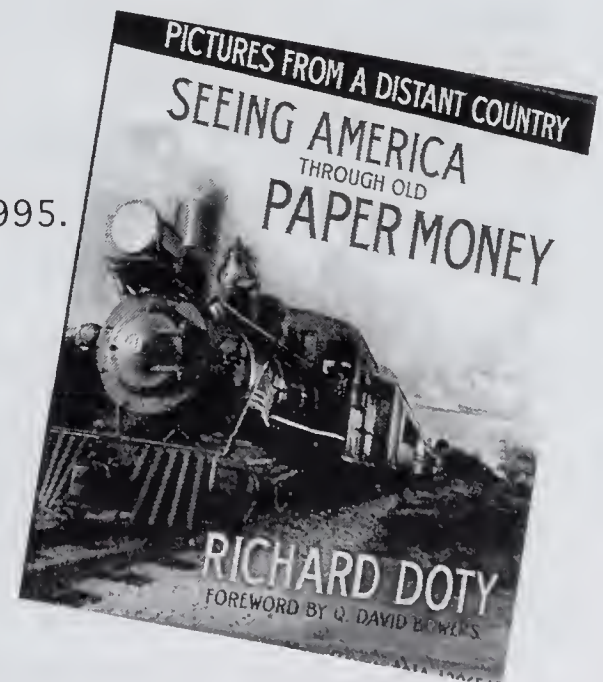
This 296-page hardcover book was written by Richard Doty and is available from Whitman Publishing.

What do the images on obsolete bank notes tell us about the United States of the 1800s? How did Americans view women, children, family, the workplace, the frontier slavery, racial minorities, new technology, entertainment and our national identity?

Join historian Richard Doty (senior curator, National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution) in this book. It's a beautiful gift for a collector or American history buff.

To
order,
call Whitman
Publishing
Company
1800-546-2995.

* * *





America the Beautiful Quarter Program Ohio Quarter

The Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial Quarter is the second of 2013 and the 17th overall in the America the Beautiful Quarters Program.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was established in honor of those who fought in the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

Located on Ohio's South Bass Island in the popular vacation resort village of Put-In-Bay, this national memorial is accessible by ferries, private boats, and airplanes. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial also celebrates the lasting peace between the U.S., Canada, and Great Britain.



Designed by Joseph Freedlander, the memorial is the world's most massive Doric column. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial has a total area of 25 acres.

* * *

On Line Sales Tax Legislation

The collection of sales taxes on all online transactions took a step closer to reality when the U.S. Senate passed the Market Place Fairness Act May 6th. The bill now heads for the U.S. House of Representatives.

2013 Canadian Arctic Expedition Gold & Silver Commemorative Coins

[Published in "About Coin News"
written by Darrin Lee Unser]

Discovery is the theme of a series of commemorative coins available from the Royal Canadian Mint. Gold and silver coins depicting the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Arctic Expedition debuted on January 8, 2013.



Strikes of the series include a proof \$100 gold coin, a proof silver dollar, a brilliant silver dollar and a proof silver dollar with selective gold plating in the Mint's Silver Proof Set.

All pay tribute to the Canadian Arctic Expedition which began in 1913 with an international crew of scientists, sailors, guides and support people to complete expeditions into the Arctic Circle in the search of new lands and resources.

"The Royal Canadian Mint is proud to issue a great variety of collector coins which bring events of our past back to life and spark interest in learning more about Canada's fascinating history" said Ian Bennett, President and CEO of the Mint.

The expedition divided into two parties. A Northern Party explored for new lands and a Southern Party documented the geography, people, wildlife, trade routes and resources. Both met with hardships owing to the natural forces of the Arctic. Several expedition members lost their lives, but the discoveries revealed invaluable information about the region.

Offered as the flagship of the Mint's collector coin program for 2013 the strike is the 54th issue of proof fine silver dollar coins from the Mint.

New \$100 bill on the way in October

[Christian Science Monitor]

A new \$100 bill will be in circulation by this fall, the Federal Reserve announced last month. The new \$100 bill's launch comes nearly two years after its initial target date.



This photo shows the front of the newly designed bill.

A new target date of October 8th has been set for the new note which incorporates added security features, such as a blue, 3-D security ribbon and a disappearing Liberty Bell in an inkwell.

The revamped bill had been expected to go into circulation in February 2011, but in December 2010, officials announced an indefinite delay. They said they needed more time to fix production issues that left unwanted creases in many of the notes.

"We made numerous process changes to address the creasing issue and we are back in full production" said Dawn Haley, a spokeswoman for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Hayley said those changes included modifying the paper feeder on the printing presses to accommodate variations in the paper associated with the 3-D security ribbon. The blue security ribbon is composed of thousands of tiny lenses. Those lenses magnify the objects underneath them to

make them appear to be moving in the opposite direction from the way the bill is being moved.

Benjamin Franklin's portrait will remain on the bill, the highest value denomination in general circulation. It is also the most frequent target of counterfeiters.

This bill is the last note to undergo an extensive redesign aimed at thwarting counterfeiters with ever-more sophisticated copying machines.

The redesigns began in 2003 when the government added splashes of color to the \$20 bill. That makeover

was followed by redesigns for the \$50, \$10 and \$5 bills. The \$1 bill isn't getting a makeover.

An extensive public education effort is being planned for businesses and consumers around the world to raise awareness about the new design and provide information on how to use the new security features.

Information about the redesigned \$100 bill can be found at www.newmoney.gov.

* * *

Trick Your Brain to Save Money

[reprinted from AARP]

The secret: ask for crisp bills from the bank. Consumers are more likely to hold on to new bills and spend old, grubby bills according to a new study in the Journal of Consumer Reports.

Rare 1913 Nickel Fetches Over \$3.1M at Auction

[New York Times]

On the rainy night of March 9, 1962, a head-on car crash scattered a quarter-million dollars' worth of coins across a North Carolina highway, and the life story of a solitary collector named George Walton came to an end. But another story began...

Lying on the wet asphalt that night in a custom holder that Mr. Walton had made for it, was the object that connected those two stories: a 1913 Liberty head nickel, a coin that was never meant to be, with its own enduring tale as one of America's greatest rarities.

The year after Mr. Walton died, his heirs were given shocking news -- experts in New York had decreed the nickel a worthless fake. Mr. Walton's sister put it away in her closet, but the family never lost faith in their Uncle George's legacy.

The nickel's story began in 1912. That year United States 5-cent pieces with a Roman numeral V and a woman's head representing Liberty went out of production. In early 1913, that coin was replaced by a new design with an American Indian on the obverse, or front, and a buffalo on the reverse.

Controversy began in 1920, when Samuel Brown, a coin dealer, stepped forward with an anomaly: five nickels of the old V design, yet clearly dated 1913. Though he was evasive about their provenance, Mr. Brown sold all five nickels and they wound up together in the hands of Col. Edward H.R. Green, a famous collector with an insatiable appetite for all things unusual.

After Colonel Green died, a young collector

named Eric Newman teamed up with a dealer in 1941 to buy any of Col. Green's coins, including the 1913 Liberty head nickels. In an e-mail, Mr. Newman said that later that same year, he resold the coin that would eventually come into Mr. Walton's collection.

Besides Mr. Walton's heirs, "I believe that I am the only survivor of its various owners," wrote Mr. Newman, now 101. It was Mr. Newman's research that led to the discovery that Mr. Brown had been a mint employee in 1913, and might have illicitly produced the instant rarities himself. Mint records show no such coin was ever officially made.



In 2003, to promote a Baltimore coin event where the remaining 4 nickels would be shown together for the first time in 60 years, a group of coin maven's offered a reward for the missing one: \$10,000 just to see it, \$1 million if it were authenticated and sold on the spot. Until then nobody had thought to call the Walton heirs said David Hall, one of those involved. Mr. Hall is a founder of Professional Coin Grading Service, which issued a certificate of authenticity for the coin, labeling it Proof-63.

The nickel was brought to the Baltimore event where a group of top coin experts examined the coin and reached a unanimous verdict... it was real! If the authenticity of Mr. Walton's nickel was so clear in 2003, how could experts 40 years earlier have been so wrong?

Two of the five nickels are now in museums, leaving only Mr. Walton's and two others in the hands of collectors.

On April 25th of this year the coin was sold at the Heritage Auctions in Schaumburg, IL for \$3,172,500.

* * *

Ultra-rare Canadian ‘dot cent’ penny fetches 25 million times its face value at Heritage Auction

[Postmedia News]

An ultra-rare Canadian penny was sold at a Heritage auction for more than 25 million times its face value – about \$253,000.

The 1936 ‘dot cent’ penny is famous in coin-collecting circles as one of only three such specimens known to have been produced that year by the Royal Canadian Mint. They are distinguished from the millions of other 1936 pennies minted in the final year of King George V’s reign by the miniscule dot placed below the date on the “tails” side of the coin.

Texas-based Heritage Auctions announced that the “legendary Pittman-Krause” dot penny – named for two notable collectors who had owned it previously – was sold last month at the CICF World & Ancient Coins Signature Auction at the Crowne Plazas Hotel in Rosemont, Illinois.

An unidentified Canadian collector purchased the penny for close to pre-sale estimate – about \$250,000, including a \$25,000 buyer’s fee paid to the auction house, a Heritage spokesman told Postmedia News. It was the highest priced item among the thousands of coins sold at the auction.

The Canadian dot-cent coins were prepared after George V’s death as prototypes for a potential posthumous production run. Canadian coin-makers were forced to scramble that year because an expected minting of coins bearing the portrait of George V’s immediate successor – his eldest son Edward VIII – was abruptly scuttled when he abdicated in December 1936.

Mint officials didn’t have a proper portrait prepared for the next in line to the throne, George VI, so they feared a gap in production. The contingency plan to avoid a shortage of pennies and other coinage, devised in late 1936 or early 1937, was to re-use the George V templates from 1936 but add the barely visible dot directly below the date to subtly identify the new batch. Some experts believe that the potential coin shortage never materialized, so that just three ‘dot cent’ penny samples were produced, along with limited numbers of similarly marked dimes and quarters. Others suspect thousands of the specially marked pennies were actually minted but later melted down for the first run of George VI one-cent pieces, dated 1937.



Two of the three documented 1936 ‘dot-cent’ specimens wound up in the hands of retired Royal Canadian Mint employee Maurice LaFortune of Ottawa. And by the early 1960s, that pair, as well as the third one, owned by Ottawa coin collector Tom Roberts, a close friend of a senior Mint official, had been acquired by the legendary Rochester, NY coin collector John Jay Pittman.

Roberts died in 1951 and the following year his widow – Ms. Edwards’ mother – sold Mr. Pittman the dot-cent penny, along with a dotted dime and quarter and the rest of her late husband’s coin collection for \$2,000.

Before his death in 1996, Mr. Pittman had assembled a collection of numismatic rarities worth \$30 million, with the three dotted pennies from Canada among his most prized possessions.

One sold in 1999 for \$115,000; another was auctioned for \$230,000 in 2003 and then resold in 2010 for US \$402,500. The

third of the three – and the one sold by Heritage in Chicago last month was stolen from Pittman's home in 1964. Later, the New York collector received an envelope containing several of the stolen coins, including the dotted 1936 penny. That penny was sold in 1997, the year after Mr. Pittman's death for \$121,000. It sold again in 2004 for \$207,000.

* * *

Arizona Governor Vetoes Bill Making Gold, Silver Legal Tender

[reprinted from the Internet]

The Arizona Senate recently approved a measure to make gold and silver legal currency in the state, in a response to what backers said was a lack of confidence in the international monetary system.

The legislation cleared the Republican-controlled Senate by an 18-10 vote after being approved by the State House last month.

However, Arizona Governor, Jan Brewer vetoed the measure that would have made gold and silver legal tender in the state saying the legislation could have resulted in lost tax revenue. In an open letter to state Senate President Andy Biggs, Governor Brewer stated "While I believe the concern over a devalued dollar as a result of an unsustainable federal deficit is justified, I am unable to support this legislation".

If signed into law, Arizona would have become the second state in the nation to establish these precious metals as legal tender. Utah approved such legislation in 2011.

More than a dozen states have considered similar legislation.

* * *

Legislation Seeks All-Steel Coinage

[Steve Stivers website]

Congressman Steve Stivers recently introduced the Cents and Sensibility Act and the Steel Nickel Act to lower the cost of producing pennies and nickels and to ensure they are minted with steel instead of minerals imported from outside the United States. Representatives Tim Ryan and Pat Tiberi signed on as original co-sponsors of the bipartisan legislation.

"This legislation is a common-sense solution to decrease the cost of minting pennies and nickels" Stivers said. "Not only will it cost less, but steel is an American resource that we have and can manufacture right here in our backyard."

Since 2006, due to the rising cost of materials and labor, the manufacturing of some denominations has become unprofitable. Of the coins currently in circulation today, the cost of producing pennies and nickels is greater than the face value of the coins themselves.

Currently, pennies are made of copper and zinc, while nickels are made of copper and nickel. A majority of the copper, zinc and nickel used to make these coins is imported from Canada. The Stivers legislation would require the penny and nickel both be made of American steel moving forward, with the penny being dipped in copper. The appearance of the coins would not change, just the materials to make them.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, the cost to create a penny was 1.79 cents and the cost to create a nickel was 9.22 cents. According to the House Financial Services Committee, by simply changing the composition of both coins to steel we would save up to \$274 million in penny production and \$159 million in the production of nickels for a total savings of up to \$433 million over 10 years for American taxpayers.

* * *

The Henry Vilas Zoo Medals

[by Dreux J. Watermolen #1755]

Although not known widely beyond the borders of Dane County, the Henry Vilas Park and Zoo remains one of Madison's premiere recreational destinations and a site worth visiting. Three elongated cent rolling machines, offering a variety of designs, have drawn some numismatists to the Capital City's zoo over the years. Now, a series of medals commemorating the zoo's 100th anniversary provide yet another reason to drop by.

Generous Gifts

Col. William F. and Anna M. Vilas donated 50 acres of land to the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association in June 1904 "for the uses and purposes of a public park and pleasure ground," with the stipulation that the park always be admission free. From 1905 through 1910, the Vilas family contributed an additional \$42,000 for improvements, the community raised \$10,000 in donations, and the "grounds were leveled, streets and walks were laid out and planting of shrubs and trees carefully and artistically done under the direction of a landscape artist." The resulting park was named in memory of the Vilas' son, Henry, who died at a young age due to complications from diabetes.

In 1911, the first animals -- a herd of five deer -- were donated and 28 acres of the park were partitioned into an animal exhibit, representing the start of the zoo. Dr. C.G. Dwight, who had "a vision of a zoo which should be an attractive, scientific and educational collection, representative of every animal kingdom," was responsible for much of the initial growth of the animal collection. Early on, Mrs. Vilas also contributed to the construction of an aquarium and birdhouse building, and Dr. Charles H. Vilas gifted a lion house. By

1916, the zoo had 142 animals, making it the second largest in Wisconsin. Al Ringling, of Ringling Brothers Circus fame, donated the zoo's first elephant, Annie, in 1918. By 1921, rhesus monkeys and black bears had joined the menagerie, the local Shriners had contributed a pair of Bactrian camels, and the Elks Lodge (No. 410) had donated a pair of American elk. Numerous species of waterfowl, a baboon, a badger, various species of deer, a kangaroo, and macaws and cockatoos were also displayed. In 1930, a new primate house featuring 15 species of monkeys opened. By 1940, the zoo boasted 521 animals in its collection. Winkie, a popular Asian elephant, joined the ranks in 1950. A miniature train carried passengers throughout the zoo between 1954 and 1965, and a carousel operated from 1957-1967 adding to the entertainment. The zoo acquired its first prairie dog colony in 1961 and ostriches showed up in 1962. In 1963-64, the University of Wisconsin constructed a flying saucer-shaped monkey research building on the zoo grounds, a facility that operated until 1998.

In 1914, a group of influential community leaders founded the Madison Zoological and Aquarium Society, which later became the Henry Vilas Park Zoological Society. The society incorporated as a non-profit corporation in 1964 to build community support and provide funding for zoo improvements, including "the acquisition, conservation, and replacement of animals; refurbishing and creating new exhibits; supporting educational programs; and improving the overall educational and recreational value of the zoo." Over the years, the Zoological Society has contributed generously to the zoo's operating budget and has been instrumental in funding numerous improvements.

In 1983, local leaders identified the zoo as a regional resource that could be better served by county operations, the zoo was

'separated' from the city-owned park and a County Zoo Commission was formed to oversee its operations. Dane County now contributes 80 percent of the basic operating funds, with the City of Madison providing the remaining 20 percent. Public donations also continue to be an important source of revenue.

Numerous new exhibits have been developed and considerable improvements made over the past 30 years. These include a penguin exhibit, discovery center/herpetarium, primate and big cat complexes, visitor center, aviary, North American prairie exhibit, and conservation education pavilion. The zoo entrance, gift shop, and concessions area also have been upgraded. In 2006, the 'Conservation Carousel' began spinning and the zoo opened a refurbished children's zoo that features meerkats, red pandas, and white-handed gibbons among its exhibits. The area also includes a tree house and play area that "invites children to run, jump, crawl, swing, and explore," as well as short train rides.

Anticipating the zoo's centennial, the Zoological Society (now called Friends of the Zoo) launched a 10-year 'Zoo Century' campaign in 2005 to support \$27 million of redevelopment. Improvements resulting from the campaign will help ensure the best possible animal exhibits and animal care as the zoo moves into its second century.

The Centennial Medals

Henry Vilas Zoo began selling three medals in 2011 to commemorate the zoo's centennial, each with a unique obverse. One features a tiger lounging in the grass and simply states TIGER at the top.



obv. of Tiger medal

The second features the heads of two inquisitive river otters within a circle and reads NORTH AMERICAN / RIVER OTTERS around the upper and lower edges, respectively.



Obv. of river otter medal

The third medal features the head of a bear and includes the inscription CELEBRATING 100 YEARS / 1911-2011 / HENRY VILAS / ZOO.



Obv. of bear medal

(The zoo's gift shop also sells a money clip with this design.)

The three medals share a common reverse.



Since 1911 / Henry Vilas Zoo / It's Our Nature / Madison, WI.

In 2012, the centennial design was replaced with a medal featuring the popular red panda.



Obv. of the red panda medal

The gold-colored medals measure 39 mm in diameter and have a lightly reeded edge. They are dispensed from a vending machine, located at the entrance to the Tropical Rain Forest Aviary, for \$4.00 each or three for \$10.00.

The Tradition Continues

Today, the animals on exhibit serve as ambassadors for their wild cousins educating more than 500,000 visitors annually and helping zoo scientists protect wildlife around the world. The zoo's summer programs reach over 50,000 young people, teaching about biological diversity, animal diets, and special care needs. Henry Vilas Zoo still charges no fees for admission or parking (one of only a few free zoos accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums). The zoo grounds entrance at 702 South Randall Avenue are open daily from 9:30 am until 5 pm, with the buildings open 10 am to 4 pm. The facility is closed on only a few holidays.

To find out more about the zoo, visit www.vilaszoo.com/.

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* * *

**You are a true Wisconsinite
when you switch from "heat"
to "A.C." in the same day
and back again.**

A Unique and Interesting Milwaukee Militia Medal

[by Fred Borgmann #1175]

UNION GUARDS BEST SHOT MEDAL 1858, silver 48mm, 36.2 grams with a specific gravity of 10.14 indicating a silver fineness of nearly .800 fine. Holed at the top which is probably as issued. Suspension unknown.



Obverse, allegorical seated woman and standing boy. Signed "BRAENT F." at the bottom



Reverse, engraved "Presented by the Commissioned Officers of the Milwaukee Union Guards as being the Best Shot, Oct. 25, 1858" in six lines.

The Union Guards was an Irish unit from Milwaukee's third ward organized July 16, 1855. The unit had 74 men and in 1858 was commanded by Capt. Garret Barry, a West Point graduate and Mexican War Veteran who was totally loyal to the Union and its preservation and was also anti-slavery.

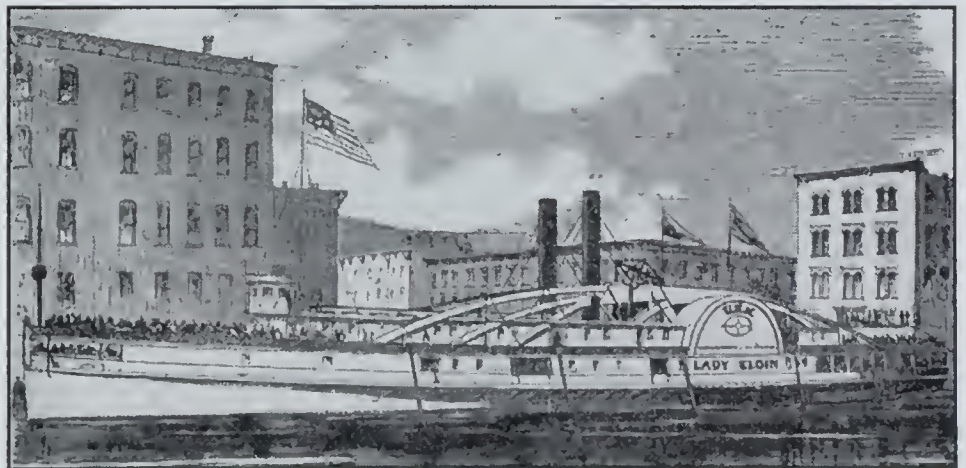
The question of states' right came up in Wisconsin when the state supreme court ruling in favor of Sherman M. Booth was over-turned by the United States Supreme Court and Sherman was placed under arrest. Sherman was a "conductor" on the

Underground Rail Road and aided a run away slave in violation of the fugitive slave act.

The Wisconsin State Legislature then passed a resolution calling upon Governor Randall to use force to free Booth. In response to the governor's inquiry, Capt. Barry of the Union Guards stated that the unit would not answer the governor's call to arms against the Federal Marshals. Gov. Randall then ordered the Union Guards disarmed and disbanded.

The Union Guards, with Barry still in command, then reorganized as an independent unit and went on an equipment fund raising excursion to Chicago on the steam ship Lady Elgin.

While on the return trip from Chicago in bad weather conditions the Lady Elgin was rammed by the Schooner "Augusta" and sank on September 8, 1860 taking the lives of all the Union Guards. The entire death toll was over 400 people with only 298 bodies being recovered.



Lady Elgin Steam Ship

Fortunately the winner of this medal was not on board or was not carrying the medal at that time.

* * *

Historical Accuracy in the Cinema

A Numismatic Critique of Spielberg's "Lincoln"

[reprinted from MNS Newsletter
by Leon Saryan]

Two floors directly above our meeting room at Mayfair is a huge theatre complex, and on President's Day, my wife and I headed there to watch the highly acclaimed drama "Lincoln" directed by Steven Spielberg.

The movie is a marvelous tour de force which portrays not only the bloody horrors of the Civil War, but also the iron will and political astuteness of our 16th president, ably portrayed by Daniel Day-Lewis.

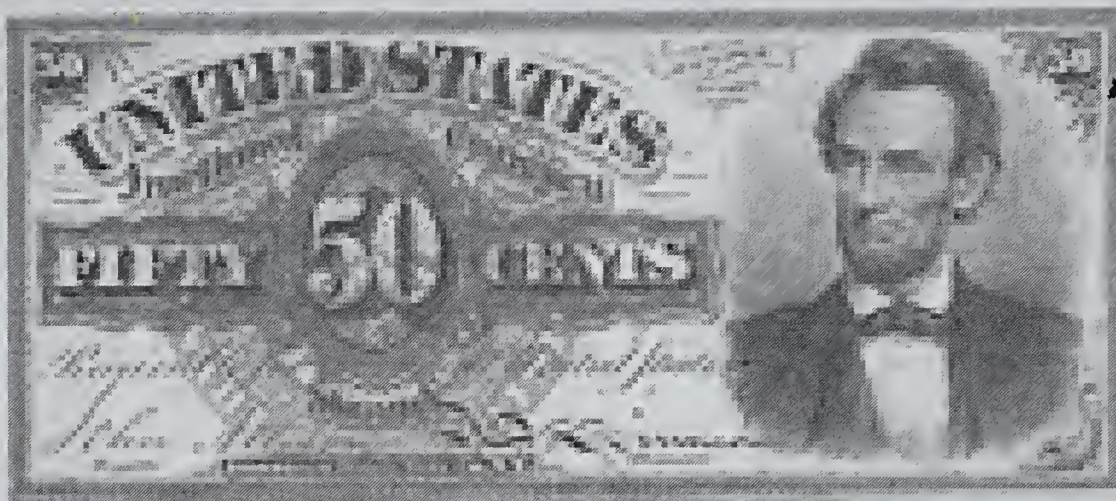
The film focuses on the struggle, during the winter of 1864-1865, to adopt the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which outlaws slavery. It was the first new amendment to the Constitution in over 60- years and, as the movie dramatically demonstrates, at the time it faced considerable opposition.

On January 31, 1865, voting on the amendment began in the House of Representatives. In the movie, the first two votes against the amendment allegedly came from Connecticut. Joe Courtney, a Connecticut congressman, was outraged. Checking the historical record, he found that indeed, all four Connecticut congressmen and both senators had voted in favor of the amendment. Courtney's demand that Spielberg make the necessary correction fell on deaf ears.

While watching the movie, I noted several unlikely historical moments and indeed many can be found using an internet search for

"Lincoln movie fact check" but the one that jumped out at me was the suggestion by one of Lincoln's aides that the president's face was on the current fifty-cent piece.

As a dedicated numismatist, I immediately realized that this could not be correct. Generally, images of living persons cannot appear on U.S. currency.



U.S. 50 cent fractional currency

Although Lincoln's face never appeared on a circulating fifty-cent coin, it does appear on paper fractional currency issued around that time. However, the first fifty-cent fractional note with Lincoln's portrait was not issued until four years after his assassination (image taken from the internet).

I personally prefer that such movies hew more closely to the facts, especially those that can be so easily verified, and make greater effort to avoid historical inaccuracies. Despite this egregious error, however, I think that the movie "Lincoln" fairly portrays the character of the president and his associates, and captures the reality of life and politics in the waning days of the Civil War.

* * *

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An Amazing Story

[This story was submitted by Lee Hartz. Although not numismatically related, I believe you'll find it interesting]

It all started with a skin flick

In 1933, a beautiful, young Austrian woman took off her clothes for a movie director. She ran through the woods naked. She swam in a lake, naked, pushing well beyond the social norms of the period.

The most popular movie in 1933 was King Kong, but everyone in Hollywood was talking about that scandalous movie with the gorgeous, young Austrian woman.

Louis B. Mayer, of the giant studio MGM, said she was the most beautiful woman in the world. The film was banned practically everywhere, which of course, made it even more popular and valuable. Mussolini reportedly refused to sell his copy at any price.

The star of the film, called "Ecstasy", was Hedwig Kiesler. She said the secret of her beauty was "to stand there and look stupid." In reality, Kiesler was anything but stupid. She was a genius. She'd grown up as the only child of a prominent Jewish banker. She was a math prodigy. She excelled at science. As she grew older, she became ruthless, using all the power her body and mind gave her.

Between the sexual roles she played, her tremendous beauty, and the power of her intellect, Kiesler would confound the men in her life, including her six husbands, two of the most ruthless dictators of the 20th century, and one of the greatest movie producers in history.



Her beauty made her rich for a time. She is said to have made (and spent) \$30 million during her lifetime. But her greatest accomplishment resulted from her intellect, and her invention continues to shape the world we live in today.

You see, this young Austrian starlet would take one of the most valuable technologies ever developed right from under Hitler's nose. After fleeing to America, she not only became a major Hollywood star; her name sits on one of the most important patents ever granted by the U.S. Patent Office.

Today, when you use your cell phone or, over the next few years, as you experience super-fast wireless internet access (via something called "long-term evolution" or "LTE" technology, you'll be using an extension of the technology a 20-year-old actress first conceived while sitting at dinner with Hitler.

At the time she made Ecstasy, Kiesler was married to one of the richest men in Austria. Friedrich Mandl was Austria's leading arms maker. His firm would become a key supplier to the Nazis. Mandl used his beautiful young wife as a showpiece at important business dinners with representatives of the Austrian, Italian, and German fascist forces. One of Mandl's favorite topics at these gatherings – which included meals with Hitler and Mussolini – was the technology surrounding radio-controlled missiles and torpedoes. Wireless weapons offered far greater ranges than the wire-controlled alternatives that prevailed at the time.

Kiesler sat through these dinners "looking stupid" while absorbing everything she heard. As a Jew, Kiesler hated the Nazis. She abhorred her husband's business ambitions. Mandl responded to his willful wife by imprisoning her in his castle, Schloss Schwarzenau.



Schloss Schwarzenau Castle

In 1937 she managed to escape. She drugged her maid, snuck out of the castle wearing the maid's clothes, and sold her jewelry to finance a trip to London.

She got out just in time. In 1938, Germany annexed Austria. The Nazis seized Mandl's factory. He was half Jewish. Mandl fled to Brazil and later became an adviser to Argentina's iconic populist president, Juan Peron.

In London, Kiesler arranged a meeting with Louis B. Mayer. She signed a long-term contract with him, becoming one of MGM's biggest stars. She appeared in more than 20 films. She was a co-star to Clark Gable, Judy Garland, and even Bob Hope. Each of her first seven MGM movies was a blockbuster.

But Kiesler cared far more about fighting the Nazis than about making movies. At the height of her fame, in 1942, she developed a new kind of communications system, optimized for sending coded messages that couldn't be "jammed". She was building a system that would allow torpedoes and guided bombs to always reach their targets. She was building a system to kill Nazis.

By the 1940s, both the Nazis and the Allied forces were using the kind of single-frequency

radio-controlled technology Kiesler's ex-husband had been peddling. The drawback of this technology was that the enemy could find the appropriate frequency and "jam" or intercept the signal, thereby interfering with the missiles intended path.

Kiesler's key innovation was to "change the channel." It was a way of encoding a message across a broad area of the wireless spectrum. If one part of the spectrum was jammed, the message would still get through on one of the other frequencies being used. The problem was, she could not figure out how to synchronize the frequency changes on both the receiver and the transmitter. To solve the problem, she turned to perhaps the world's first techno-musician, George Anthiel.

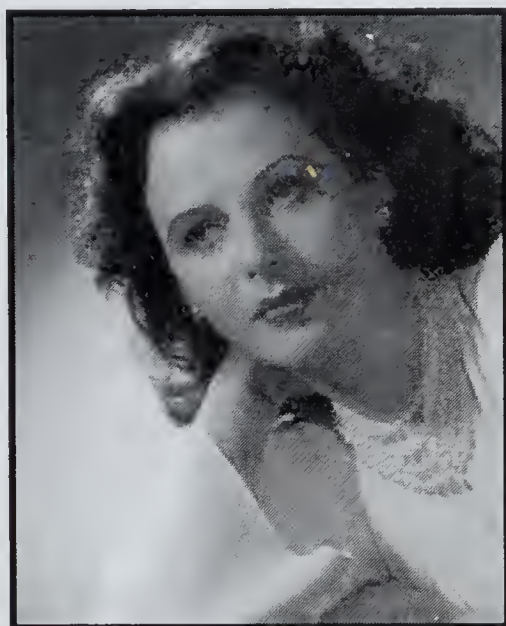
Anthiel was an acquaintance of Kiesler who achieved some notoriety for creating intricate musical compositions. He synchronized his melodies across twelve player pianos, producing stereophonic sounds no one had ever heard before. Kiesler incorporated Anthiel's technology for synchronizing his player pianos. Then she was able to synchronize the frequency changes between a weapon's receiver and its transmitter.

On August 11, 1942, U.S. Patent No. 2,292,387 was granted to Anthiel and "Hedy Kiesler Markey", which was Kiesler's married name at the time.

Most of you won't recognize the name Kiesler... and no one would remember the name Hedy Markey... but it's a fair bet that anyone reading this newsletter of a certain age will remember one of the great beauties of Hollywood's golden age – Hedy Lamarr. That's the name Louis B. Mayer gave his prize actress. That's the name his movie company made famous.

Meanwhile, almost no one knows Hedwig Kiesler – aka Hedy Lamarr – was one of the great pioneers of wireless communications. Her technology was developed by the U.S. Navy, which has used it ever since.

Hedy
Lamarr



You're probably using Lamarr's technology, too. Her patent sits at the foundation of "spread spectrum technology", which you use every day when you log on to a wi-fi network or make calls with your Bluetooth-enabled phone. It lies at the heart of the massive investments being made right now in so-called fourth generation "LTE" wireless technology. This next generation of cell phones and cell towers will provide tremendous increases to wireless network speed and quality, by spreading wireless signals across the entire available spectrum. This kind of encoding is only possible using the kind of frequency switching that Hedwig Kiesler invented.

*Now You Know
The Rest of the Story!*

* * *

Money Can't Cure Stupid! The Most Shocking Broke Athletes

[submitted by Tom Casper]

1. **Mike Tyson** - After earning \$30 million per fight he somehow squandered a \$300 million peak fortune before declaring bankruptcy in 2003.
2. **Allen Iverson** - In February 2012 Iverson told a Georgia judge he was flat broke and couldn't pay an \$860k jewelry debt. Iverson earned \$154 million in salary and \$3050 million in endorsements during his career. He was known to travel with a 50 person entourage, blew millions of dollars gambling, lavished friends with expensive gifts and had massive monthly child support payments.
3. **Michael Vick** - After declaring bankruptcy in 2008, over the last 4 years he has spent 95% of his income, roughly \$30 million on taxes, creditors, lawyers and accountants. He's currently worth \$1.5 million but in 2011 he signed a 6-year \$100 million contract with \$40 million guaranteed.
4. **Latrel Sprewell** - Despite earning nearly \$100 million during his NBA career, Sprewell eventually went broke. He once famously rejected a \$21 million contract saying "he had a family to feed." (Must be a really big family).
5. **Lenny Dykstra** - Dykstra turned a chain of car washes into an empire that eventually included a luxury airline, Wayne Gretsky's \$17 million mansion and a \$60 million personal fortune. Dykstra filed bankruptcy in 2008 listing over \$30 million in debts to various banks and law firms. He is currently serving a 3-year sentence for grand theft auto.
6. **Curt Schilling** - In May 2012, Schilling announced that he had lost his entire \$50 million baseball fortune on a failed video game company.
7. **Kenny Anderson** - Despite earning \$63 million in salary, Anderson was broke the day he left the NBA. After filing bankruptcy, he became a K-12 school teacher.

What lessons did these broke athletes forget to follow?

Don't have an entourage
Don't spread beyond your means;
Hire a good accountant;
Don't have 11 kids by 10 different women;
Don't gamble;
Are we missing anything??? ... and yes, don't do drugs.

* * *

To An Almost Old Person

[submitted by Tom Casper]

I never really liked the terminology "Old Person," but this makes me feel better about it... and if you ain't one, I'll bet ya know one!

I got this from an "Old Personal friend of mine." Actually, it's not a bad thing to be called "old" as you will see.

Old Person Pride

Old people are easy to spot at sporting events; during the playing of the National Anthem Old People remove their caps and stand at attention and sing without embarrassment. They know the words and believe in them.

Old People remember World War II, Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, Normandy and Hitler. They remember the Atomic Age, the Korean War, The Cold War, the Jet Age and the Moon Landing. They remember the 50 plus Peacekeeping Missions from 1945 to 2005, not to mention Vietnam.

If you bump into an Old Person on the sidewalk he will apologize. If you pass an Old Person on the street, he will nod or tip his cap to a lady. Old People trust strangers and are courtly to women.

Old People hold the door for the next person and always, when walking, make certain the lady is on the inside for protection.

Old People get embarrassed if someone curses in front of women and children and they don't like any filthy or dirty language on TV or in movies.

Old People have moral courage and personal integrity. They seldom brag unless it's about their children or grandchildren.

It's the Old People who know our great country is protected... not by politicians,

but by the young men and women in the military serving their country.

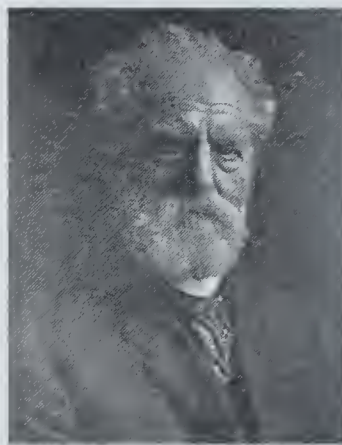
This country needs Old People with their work ethic, sense of responsibility, pride in their country and decent values.

We need them now more than ever.

Thank God for Old People. I was taught to respect my elders... it's just getting harder to find them.

* * *

Johann Marr Civil War Token Engraver Milwaukee, WI



Johann "John" Marr, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1850. For 5 years he worked as an engraver at the Colt gun factory in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1856, Marr moved to Milwaukee and there he teamed up with Danish Engraver

Peter Louis Mossin, and the two created the engraving firm Mossin & Marr.

Under their partnership, the firm of Mossin & Marr were responsible for a multitude of Wisconsin Civil War tokens.

The work of Marr was second to none. Born in 1831, as a young and destitute boy, John was forced to live with a jeweler and engraver. In exchange for room and board, he cared for the jeweler's property and over time, the jeweler became Marr's mentor, and taught him his trade over a period of 5 years.

Mossin & Marr's business was located at 86 Wisconsin Street. On March 20th 1860 a large fire swept through several blocks of Milwaukee, decimating buildings and businesses, including the shop of Mossin & Marr.

Fortunately, the firm recovered and remained in business through the Civil War until 1865.

Some of the tokens produced by Mossin & Marr include:

WI55C-1a - Beaver Dam, WI - O.M. Warren
WI510C - Milwaukee, WI - Phillip Best Lager Beer;
WI510I - Milwaukee, WI - D.J. Doornink;
WI510AB - Milwaukee, WI - Friedrich Miller
WI510AG - Milwaukee, WI - J. Pritzlaff & Co.
WI700F-1a - Racine, WI - Erhardt & Raps

Representative of their talent and beautiful work, they struck a store card token that advertised their business. The unique and beautiful reverse was engraved by Marr, whose name appears at 7 o'clock. The token features a partially nude Amazon woman. In her left hand she holds a flag of the United States, with a Liberty Cap affixed to the top of the flag pole. In her right hand she holds the Union Shield.

Cataloged by the Fuld brothers as CWT WI-510AD-1a, the token uses reverse die number 1220 and is classified as an R-4:



Another store card token, WI510X-2a Louis Kurz - Pictorial Lithographer, R-6 also uses Marr's reverse 1220 die, as pictured below.



Civil War tokens were made illegal after Congress passed a law in April 1864 which prohibited the issuance of one or two-cent coins, tokens or devices for use as currency. In June of the same year, Congress passed an additional law that forbade private coinages altogether. Shortly thereafter, in 1865, the partnership dissolved and Marr pursued his commercial engraving activities alone for another decade.

In 1876 Marr went into business with wood-engraver George L. Richards. The pair specialized in engraving illustrations for use in books and newspapers. Much of Marr's engravings entailed landscape and city-scape drawings.



*Looking North on Broadway,
from Wisconsin Street, engraving by Marr*

Besides being an engraver, Marr was also a competent sculptor. In the early 1900's, he produced a sculpture of Mark Twain. Marr's drawings of his sculpture was published nationwide, in many prominent newspapers.

Marr's son, Carl von Marr, became a famous American painter. Marr himself lived until 1921.

[This article was written by CheetahCats
and reprinted from Numismatic Society]

* * *

Memorial Day

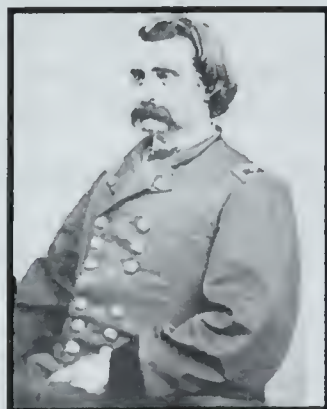
[reprinted from the Internet]

Memorial Day, originally called Decoration Day, is a day of remembrance for those who have died in our nation's service. There are many stories as to its actual beginnings, with over two dozen cities and towns laying claim to being the birthplace of Memorial Day. There is also evidence that organized women's groups in the South were decorating graves before the end of the Civil War: a hymn published in 1867, "Kneel Where Our Loves are Sleeping" by Nella Sweet.

While Waterloo, NY was officially declared the birthplace of Memorial Day by President Lyndon Johnson in May 1966, it's difficult to prove conclusively the origins of the day. It's more likely that it had many separate beginnings; each of those towns and every planned or spontaneous gathering of people to honor the war dead in the 1860's tapped into the general human need to honor our dead, each contributed honorably to the growing movement that culminated in Gen. Logan giving his official proclamation in 1868.

It's not important who was the very first... what is important is that Memorial Day was established. Memorial Day is not about division. It's about reconciliation; it is about coming together to honor those who gave their all.

Memorial Day was officially proclaimed on May 5, 1868 by General John Logan, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his General Order No. 11, and was first observed on May 30, 1868, when flowers were placed on the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery. The first state to officially recognize the holiday was New York in 1873.



By 1890 it was recognized by all of the northern states. The South refused to acknowledge the day, honoring their dead on separate days until after World War I (when the holiday changed from honoring just those who died fighting in the Civil War to honoring Americans who died fighting in any war). It is now celebrated in almost every state on the last Monday in May (passed by Congress with the National Holiday Act of 1971 to ensure a 3-day weekend for Federal holidays, though several southern states have an additional separate day for honoring the Confederate war dead: January 19 in Texas, April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi; May 10 in South Carolina; and June 3 in Louisiana and Tennessee.

In 1915, inspired by the poem "In Flanders Fields", Moina Michael replied with her own poem:

*We cherish too, the Poppy red
that grows on fields where valor led,
It seems to signal to the skies
that blood of heroes never dies.*

She then conceived of an idea to wear red poppies on Memorial Day in honor of those who died serving the nation during war. She was the first to wear one, and sold poppies to her friends and co-workers with the money going to benefit servicemen in need. Later a Madam Guerin from France was visiting the United States and learned of this new custom and when she returned to France, made artificial red poppies to raise money for war orphaned children and widowed women. This tradition spread to other countries. In 1921, the Franco-American Children's League sold poppies nationally to benefit war orphans of France and Belgium. The League disbanded a year later and Madam Guerin approached the VFW for help. Shortly before Memorial Day in 1922 the VFW became the first veterans' organization to nationally sell poppies. Two years later their "Buddy" Poppy program was selling artificial poppies made by disabled veterans. In 1948 the U.S. Post Office honored Ms. Michael for her role in founding

the National Poppy movement by issuing a red 3¢ postage stamp with her likeness on it.

Traditional observance of Memorial Day has diminished over the years. Many Americans nowadays have forgotten the meaning and traditions of this special day. At many cemeteries, the graves of the fallen are increasingly ignored, neglected. Most people no longer remember the proper flag etiquette for the day. While there are towns and cities that still hold Memorial Day parades, many have not held a parade in decades. Some people think the day is for honoring any and all dead, and not just those fallen in service to our country.

There are a few notable exceptions. Since the late 50's on the Thursday before Memorial Day, the 1,200 soldiers of the 3rd U.S. Infantry place small American flags at each of the more than 260,000 gravestones at Arlington National Cemetery. They then patrol 24 hours a day during the weekend to ensure that each flag remains standing. In 1951, the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts of St. Louis began placing flags on the 150,000 graves at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery as an annual Good Turn, a practice that continues to this day. More recently beginning in 1998 on the Saturday before the observed day for Memorial Day, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts place a candle at each of the approximately 15,300 grave sites of soldiers buried at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park on Marye's Heights. And in 2004, Washington DC held its first Memorial Day parade in over 60 years.

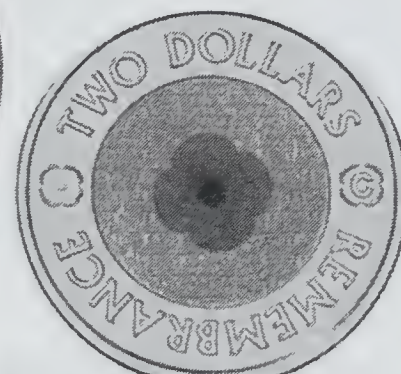
To help re-educate and remind Americans of the true meaning of Memorial Day, the "National Moment of Remembrance" resolution was passed on December 2000, which asks that at 3 p.m. local time, for all Americans "to voluntarily and informally observe in their own way a Moment of remembrance and respect, pausing from whatever they are doing for a moment of silence or listening to "Taps".

The Moment of Remembrance is a step in the right direction to returning the meaning back

to the day, but what is needed is a full return to the original day of observance. Set aside one day out of the year for the nation to get together to remember, reflect and honor those who have given their all in service to our country. Many feel that when Congress made the day into a 3-day weekend in the National Holiday Act of 1971, it made it all the easier for people to be distracted from the spirit and meaning of the day. In 1999 Senator Inouye introduced a bill which proposed to restore the traditional day of observance of Memorial Day back to May 30th instead of the last Monday in May. On April 19, 1999 Representative Gibbons introduced the bill to the House. The bills were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Government Reform. To date, there has been no further developments on the bill.



Memorial Day Coins



Poppy

\$2 Remembrance Token



Why are there coins on headstones?

The significance of coins left on military graves dates back to the Roman Empire. Today, the meaning changes, depending on the coin left. The higher the value of the coin left on the headstone, the more closely connected militarily the visitor was with the deceased.

And finally, some believe that leaving pennies on a grave is a symbol of the words on the coin "In God We Trust." Those leaving the coins are offering to God their trust for the deceased, and for themselves, the living.

* * *

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Coin Club Meetings

Barron County Coin Club

Meets 7:00 p.m. the 2nd Thursday at the School Administration Bldg., 700 Augusta St., Rice Lake, WI. Contact Barron County Coin Club, P.O. Box 362, Rice Lake, WI 54868.

Chippewa Valley Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 on the 1st Thursday of each month in the basement of Parks Rec. Bldg., 1300 1st Ave. in Eau Claire. E-mail 54701.com/coinclub or PO Box 2140 Eau Claire, WI 54702.

Elgin IL Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 1st Wednesday at the VFW Post 1307, 1601 Weld Rd., Elgin, IL 60123. Contact Don Cerny, PO Box 561, S. Elgin, IL 60177. Ph. 847-888-1449.

Fishbowl Wooden Nickel Coin Club

Meets the 3rd Thursday (April-October); at the Siren Sr. Center, 23943 State Road 35, Siren, 6:30 traders; 7:00 business meeting. (Nov.-March) at 24136 State Road 35/70, Siren. Contact Gary Schauls, 2702 150th St., Luck, WI 54853-3811. Phone 715-472-2002.

Fond du Lac Coin Club

Meets the 1st Tuesday (May thru Sept.) at the Senior Center East 2nd Street in Fond du Lac. Contact Fond du Lac Coin Club, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54903.

Fox Valley Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Prime Time Club, 11150 Valley Road, Menasha.

Intl. Bank Note Society - Midwest Chapter

Meets the second Saturday each month at 1 p.m. at North Shore Library, 6800 North Port Washington Road in Glendale www.mcfls.org/northshorelibrary.

Kenosha Coin Club

Meets at 7:30 on the 1st Thursday of each month (except July & August) at 3030 39th Ave, Kenosha. Contact: Jerry Binsfeld 262-657-4653.

Kettle Moraine Coin & Stamp Club

Meets at 7:00 on the 2nd Thursday of each month at Silverbrook Middle School, 120 N. Silverbrook Drive in West Bend. Youth meeting at 6:30. Contact: Dave Hunsicker 262-338-6064.

Lake County Coin Club

Meets 7:00 the 1st Tues. each month at the Gurnee Police Facility, 100 N. O'Plaine Rd., Gurnee, IL. Contact: George Efsen, 847-975-5338..

Lakeland Coin & Stamp Club

Meets at 6:45 the first and third Thursday of each month at Lakeland Senior Center, Woodruff, WI.

Madison Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Alicia Ashman Branch of the Madison Public Library, 733 N. High Point Road. Contact Tom Galway. Phone 608-238-1722.

Manitowoc Coin Club

No regular monthly meetings. An annual coin show is held in February. Contact Al Hrudka 920-775-4979.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society

Meets at 7:00 on the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Mayfair Mall Community Room, 2500 N. Mayfair Road in Wauwatosa (use #2 entrance, east side of mall). Contact www.milwaukeeenumismaticssociety.com.

Nicolet Coin Club

Meets at 6:30 on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday at the Bay Family Restaurant corner of Military and 9th St. in Green Bay.

Racine Numismatic Society

Meets at 7:30 on the 2nd Thursday at Castlewood Restaurant, 2815 Wisconsin St., Sturtevant. Contact Bill Spencer 262-637-7766. (no July or Aug. mtg).

Richland Center Coin Club

Meets 7:00 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Bowling Alley. No meetings June/July/August. Contact Larry Schlafer 608-279-1182.

Rockford Area Coin Club

Meets 6:30 Thursday at North Suburban Women's Club, 6320 N. 2nd St., Loves Park, www.exonumia.com/RACC.htm. Contact: Rockford Area Coin Club, c/o Darrell Schultz, P.O. Box 294, Cherry Valley, IL 61016.

Sheboygan Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 every other Tuesday at Maple Lanes Bowling Alley, 3107 S. Business Dr., in Sheboygan. Contact Sheboygan Coin Club, PO Box 907, Sheboygan, WI 53082.

South Shore Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at St. Roman's Parish Office, 1710 W. Bolivar Ave. in Milwaukee. Contact Walter Weis 414-384-7966. www.sscmke.org.

Waukesha Coin Club

Meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 1st Wednesday of each month at the Waukesha Salvation Army offices at 445 Madison St., Waukesha. Contact Forrest Schumacher, 2300 Avalon Drive, Waukesha, WI 53186. Ph: 262-542-5990. www.waukeshacoinclub.com.

Wisconsin Valley Coin Club

Meets at 6:30 on the 1st & 3rd Tuesday of each month at Schofield Coin & Hobby, 754 Grand Ave., Schofield, WI 54476. (June, July, Aug. mtg 3rd Tue.) Contact Thad Streeter, 5002 Tanya St., Schofield, WI 54478. Ph. 715-574-2777.

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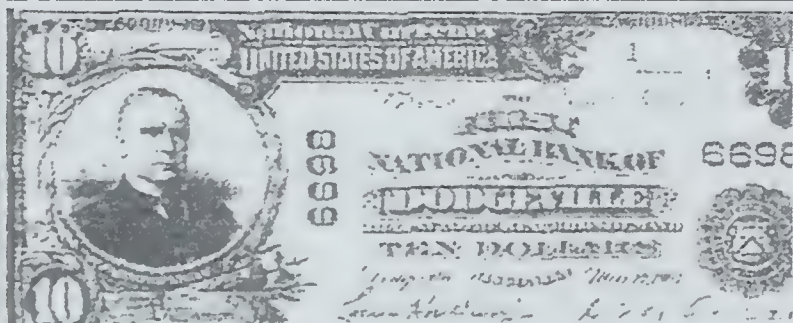
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Please send information on your upcoming show to the NOW News Editor, PO Box 155, Mazomanie, WI 53560. Include name of club, location of show, dates, hours, number of tables and your show/bourse chairman's name, address and phone number.

2013

June 8, 2013 - Rice Lake

Barron County Coin Show at Cedar Mall, 2900 S. Main St., Rice Lake, WI. Hours: 9:30-3:00 p.m. Bourse chair: Sue Peterson, P.O. Box 362, Rice Lake, WI 54868.

June 13-16, 2013 - Memphis TN

37th Annual Memphis International Paper Money Show at the Cook Convention Center, 255 N. Main, Memphis, TN. Open to public June 14-16. Admission: Early Bird Badge \$75, Family Show Pass \$20, \$7/person per day. www.memphisipms.com. Contact Doug Davis, 817-723-7231 or doug@memphisipms.com.

June 15, 2013 - Rhinelander

Northwoods 32nd Coin Show at Crescent School, 3319 Boyce Dr. (just off Hwy. 17 South), Rhinelander, WI. Hours: 9-4 p.m., 20 tables. Show contact: Bill Julian, 6340 Spider Lake Rd., Rhinelander, WI 54501. Ph. 715-277-2692..

June 22-July 5, 2013 - ANA

ANA Annual Summer Seminar at Colorado Springs, CO. For information phone Susan McMillan 719-482-9850 www.money.org.

August 3, 2013 - Siren

Fishbowl Wooden Nickel Coin Show at the Siren Senior Center, 23943 State Road 35, Siren, WI. Hours: 9-3 p.m. Show contact: Gary Schauls, 2702 150th St., Luck, WI 54853-3811. Ph. 715-472-2002.

August 13-17, 2013 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, Rosemont, IL. Phone ANA Conventions 800-367-9723; www.worldsfairofmoney.com.

August 25, 2013 - Fond du Lac

Fond du Lac Coin Show at the Holiday Inn, 625 West Rolling Meadows Drive, Fond du Lac. Hours: 9-4 p.m. Chm. Randy Miller, Ph: 920-231-6161.

October 6, 2013 - Milwaukee

Milwaukee Numismatic Society's Annual Coin Show at American Serb Memorial Hall, 5101 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee. Hours: 9-4 p.m., 75 tables, \$1 admission. Show chm. Tom Casper Phone 414-425-5444; tcasper57@hotmail.com.

November 2, 2013 - Kenosha

Kenosha Coin Club's 55th Annual Coin Show at Kenosha Union Club, 3030 39th Ave., Kenosha. Hours: 9:30-3:00 p.m., 25 tables, free admission. Contact J. Binsfeld, 6040 39th Ave., Suite 7, Kenosha, WI 53142. Ph. 262-657-4653 MWF 12-5.

November 17, 2013 - Green Bay

Nicolet Coin Club's Fall show at Comfort Suites-Rock Garden, 1951 Bond Street, Green Bay. Free admission, 39 tables. Show contact: Roger Bohn, Ph. 920-819-7294 or boneyard7@yahoo.com.

November 22-24, 2013 - PCDA

28th Annual National Coin & Currency Convention at Chicago Plaza Chicago O'Hare, 5440 N. River Road, Rosemont, IL. \$5 admission 3/day. Hours: Friday & Saturday 10-6 p.m., Sunday 10-2 p.m.

2014

February 16, 2014 - Oshkosh

Wisconsin Coin Expos LLC 31st Annual Coin Show
at Oshkosh Convention Center, 2 N. Main Street, Osh-
kosh. Hours: 9:00 - 4 p.m. Contact Randy Milkler, Box
354, Oshkosh, WI 54903-0254. Phone 920-231-6161 or
FAX 920-231-6122.

March 30, 2014 - Wausau

Wisconsin Valley Coin Show at Howard Johnson's
Inn & Conference Center, 2101 N. Mountain Road,
Wausau. Hours: 9-4 p.m. Show contact: Thad Streeter,
5002 Tanya St., Schofield, WI 54478. Phone 715-574-
2777; e-mail t1s0726@hotmail.com.

April 13, 2014 - Appleton

Fox Valley Coin Club's 59th Annual Spring Coin Show
at Darboy Club, N.9695 County Rd. N., Appleton, WI.
40 tables. Contact James Bayer, PO Box 1981, Apple-
ton, WI 54912. Phone: 920-739-1089.

April 23-26, 2014 - Central States

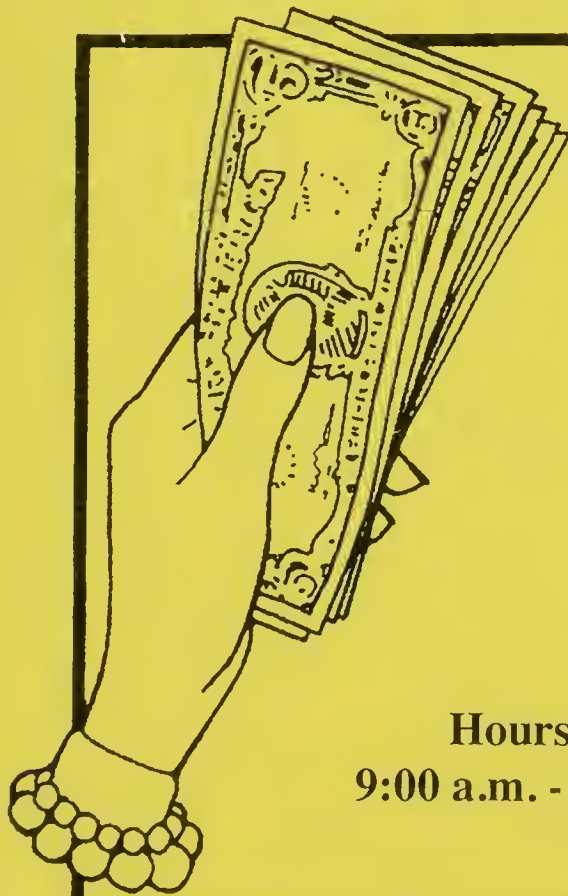
Renaissance Hotel & Convention Center, Schaumburg,
IL

A Thought for Today!

Today is the oldest you've ever been;

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So enjoy this day while it lasts!



Fond du Lac Coin Show

Sunday, August 25, 2013

Holiday Inn

625 W. Rolling Meadows Drive

Fond du Lac, WI

Hours:

9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Contact Randy Miller

920-231-6161

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Plan to attend a Coin Show this summer